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a gallant and loyal gentleman, if there ever was one, who out of sheer faith in the moral progress of the human race, made up his mind at the close of the war to make something out of nothing, and by the sheer force of that idealism began to pull up the whole of a downtrodden race, I felt that the buildings of Hampton Institute were a finer sight for the patriotic American than the vessels of the "flying squadron." [Applause.]

At the Jamestown Exposition next year, when we are told the main feature will be a naval display, I say, for one, that if the schools and churches and courts of the United States of America, if our respect for law, and our respect for labor, are not emphasized more than our respect and admiration for armed force, then the Jamestown Exposition will be false to the history of this country.

The point I was trying to make is not my own feelings at these contrasted things, — that amounts to nothing, — but my sense of the essential union, after all, between the man who thrills at the sight of the battleship and the man who thrills at the sight of the schoolhouse and what the schoolhouse represents. I do not believe the two men are so far apart as we workers against war are sometimes tempted to think that they are. The man who admires the battleship is not in that moment admiring war. He is not admiring brute force in itself, but looking at one symbol of his country, which for historic reasons, as well as pride and vainglory, touches him very strongly.

We ought to show some of the tact and imagination which workers like Mr. Bartholdt and Mr. Burton have shown in Congress. We should see the other man's point of view. Remember we are looking at two symbols of the same great national life. Some of us feel that it is an immense error to throw the weight of the government and the weight of individual interest so completely on the side of brute force. That it is so difficult to get the other class of men to take this attitude is what constitutes the melancholy element in the present situation. If we can only get these men to feel that the America which we believe the true America is the ideal, the permanent America, and that the great battleship is one of the transient phases destined to disappear with the triumph of this movement, then I do not see why the two sorts of men cannot work together in a common patriotism, and a patriotism which favors a better internationalism. [Applause.]

Mr. Robert L. O'Brien, editor of the *Boston Transcript*, was then introduced, and spoke briefly of the great service which the peace societies are doing in keeping the attention of the people fixed upon the higher and better way of dealing with the differences which arise between nations.

After brief remarks by Secretary Trueblood as to the work of the Society, the exercises closed.

The twelfth annual Mohonk Lake Conference on International Arbitration has just closed its sessions. It was the largest of the arbitration conferences yet held at Mohonk, and generally felt to be a considerable advance over last year. We shall give an extended account of the proceedings in our next issue, including several of the fine speeches delivered.

Seventy-Eighth Annual Report of the Directors of the American Peace Society.

Mr. President and Members of the American Peace Society:

The Board of Directors herewith respectfully submit the Seventy-Eighth Annual Report of the work of the Society, with an account of the general status of the international arbitration and peace movement throughout the world at the present time.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

We have as heretofore held regular meetings of the Board every two months, and one adjourned meeting to hear an important report on the teaching of history in the public schools. The meetings have been exceptionally well attended and interesting. We have given attention to the public events of the year specially related to our movement, and also to the regular lines of work carried on through our office. The details given hereinafter show that the year has been one of the most fruitful and encouraging in the history of the Society, and that the cause for which we labor has made steady and marked advance, and now occupies a position of strength and confidence, which, in spite of the many and serious obstacles yet to be overcome, assures a comparatively early and complete triumph of the principles for which the Society has so long labored.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, the monthly organ of our work, has been continued under the editorial direction of the Secretary. Every possible effort has been put forth to make the paper a strong and reliable organ of the international arbitration and peace movement, and many testimonies are received indicating that it is increasingly appreciated. In spite of considerable losses, the list of subscribers has steadily increased, and the edition sent out monthly is now several hundred copies larger than at this time last year. The paper has been sent as heretofore to the reading rooms of all our colleges, universities and theological schools, to several hundred Y. M. C. A. rooms, to many public libraries, etc. Generous contributions from friends have enabled us still to perform this important service, and there is no limit to the work that might be done in this direction if adequate funds were at hand. Through the generosity of the Philadelphia Friends' Peace Association more than two hundred copies of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* are now mailed regularly to missionaries and prominent natives in Japan. The same association also subscribes for a large number of copies for distribution among ministers, normal schools, etc., in this country. The same is true of the Arbitration and Peace Committee of the New York Friends' Yearly Meeting and of a number of private individuals in Massachusetts, New York, Colorado, and elsewhere. A gift of two hundred dollars was received from the Rhode Island Peace Society in the autumn, for this and kindred work.

Owing to the difficulty of securing sufficient patronage to justify its further continuance, it was decided after careful consideration of the subject, and with no little regret, to discontinue for the present the publication of the *ANGEL OF PEACE*, which we have heretofore published for children.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

There has been throughout the year a steady demand for literature treating of the various aspects of the peace movement. We have distributed through our office, by sale and otherwise, a considerable number of copies of Baroness Von Suttner's "Lay Down Your Arms," Bloch's "Future of War," Dymond's "Essay on War," Sumner's "Addresses on War," Foster's "Arbitration and the Hague Court," Holls' "The Peace Conference at The Hague," Darby's "International Tribunals," Trueblood's "Federation of the World," Bridgman's "World Organization," David L. Dodge's "War Inconsistent with the Religion of Jesus Christ," Carnegie's "Rectorial Address before the Students of St. Andrew's University," and Mrs. Mead's "Patriotism and the New Internationalism." The last four of these have recently been published by Ginn & Co. in the International Library Series.

Following is a list of editions of pamphlets, old and new, which have been published during the year:

"The Christ of the Andes,"	139,200
"Washington's Anti-Militarism,"	5,000
Hotchkiss's "Coals of Fire,"	5,000
Crosby's "War from the Christian Point of View,"	2,000
Senator D'Estournelles de Constant's "A French Plea for Limitation of Armaments,"	11,000
R. B. Howard's "A Battle, as Seen by an Eye-witness,"	10,000
Grace I. Colbron's "Women and War,"	5,000
"The Cherry Festival at Naumburg,"	5,000
Darby's "Military Drill in Schools,"	2,000
Trueblood's "Historic Development of the Peace Idea,"	1,000
Trueblood's "William Penn's Holy Experiment,"	1,000
Ida Whipple Benham's "Hard Times,"	12,000
"The First Hague Conference and Its Results,"	1,000
A. S. Crapsey's "Jesus' Method of Government,"	5,000
Suggestive Programs for Peace Day,	1,500
Lucia Ames Mead's "Primer of the Peace Movement,"	2,000
Hymns for Peace Meetings,	2,000
Total	209,700

The large distribution made of the "Christ of the Andes" pamphlet among students of the colleges, universities, etc., of the country was provided for by the generosity of George Foster Peabody of New York. Mr. Peabody also provided for the publication and distribution of the pamphlet by Dr. Crapsey on "Jesus' Method of Government." The distribution among members of Congress, State Legislatures and other public men of ten thousand copies of the translation of D'Estournelles de Constant's great speech in the French Senate on "Limitation of Armaments" was provided for by Mr. D'Estournelles and his friends.

In addition to the above pamphlets, our office is just publishing an edition of five thousand copies of the Report of the Committee appointed last year to investigate the subject of history teaching in the public schools in reference to war and peace. This report will be distributed among educators as widely as our funds will allow. We appeal to our members and friends everywhere to assist with their contributions in the wide circulation of this timely and most important report.

PUBLIC WORK.

Our public work has been similar to that of former years. In addition to his editorial and general office duties, which have been constant and exacting, the Secretary has, on invitation, addressed a large number of church gatherings, clubs, institutions of learning, etc., in different parts of the country. Mrs. Mead, of our Board, has also spent much time in speaking before clubs, women's organizations and audiences of many kinds. Her services have been much in demand and have been very efficient in arousing activity among many who had not previously taken any part in the peace movement. Other members of the society—Edwin D. Mead, Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia University, Rev. William G. Hubbard of Columbus, Ohio, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews and others—have also done efficient service in giving lectures. The lecture bureau, which we have tentatively inaugurated, with a list of about a dozen speakers, gives promise of becoming a useful adjunct of our work.

We have been represented, directly and indirectly, at most of the important arbitration and peace gatherings of the year, the Mohonk Arbitration Conference, the Fourteenth International Peace Congress at Lucerne, the International Law Association Conference at Christiania, and the Interparliamentary Conference at Brussels, at whose sessions our Secretary was by courtesy permitted to be present. A brief visit was made by the Secretary recently to the State Department at Washington to see what might possibly be done at the coming Pan-American Conference to establish a regular periodic conference of the American Republics. In behalf of the creation of such a congress and of the maintenance of permanent relations of equality and friendship among the American States, a letter was recently sent by our Board to President Roosevelt. This letter, which was published in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* and through the Associated Press, was courteously received, and the Secretary of State promised to give the recommendations "thoughtful consideration" when giving instructions to the American delegation to the Pan-American Conference.

EXHIBIT AT THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION.

As announced in our last Report, the card exhibit used at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis was forwarded with other Massachusetts exhibits to the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., where it was on duty during the past summer. The exhibit seems to have been well appreciated, and the society was awarded a gold medal for it, as at St. Louis the year before.

HISTORY TEACHING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No service which we have performed during the year has been more important than that of the examination of the text-books and teaching of history in the public schools in reference to war and peace. In accordance with the resolution adopted at the last annual meeting, a Committee of three, consisting of Dr. Homer B. Sprague, Dr. W. A. Mowry and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, was appointed by the President to conduct the investigation.

The Committee began its work last autumn by addressing a series of questions to the Superintendents of Schools in three hundred of the larger cities. The replies, coming from one hundred and twenty-six of the Superintendents, have been tabulated, and the Committee has examined more than seventy text-books of history,

including both the older and the more recent books, and has tabulated their contents so far as related to the subject in hand. The report shows that while nearly one-third of the pages of the histories, on the average, are devoted to wars and their details, the later books contain only a little over one-half as much space devoted to wars as the earlier ones. The report also shows that many educators are beginning to take the newer and more rational view of history as the record not of fighting and destruction, but of the progress of the arts of peaceful life, and that text-book makers are recognizing the increasing demand for histories containing the minimum of war and the maximum of peace.

The Committee have done an extraordinary amount of difficult work in securing the material for their Report. This Report was presented to our Board on the 3d of April, and has since been printed in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* and in a pamphlet of twenty-eight pages for general distribution among superintendents, boards of education and teachers. Considering its character and the importance of the subject dealt with, the Report, which is, so far as we know, the first of its kind ever prepared, ought to have a wide distribution. All the members of the Society throughout the nation are earnestly requested to give their aid in placing copies of it in the hands of the largest possible number of educators.

AUXILIARIES OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

Several of our Auxiliaries have done active work in their localities. The New York German Society has carried on a vigorous propaganda among the German-speaking people of New York City and vicinity. It has held successful public meetings, and has recently taken the initiative in a movement to unite all the German people of the United States in an effort to secure an arbitration treaty between this country and Germany, of such a kind as to avoid the constitutional difficulty raised in the case of the treaties signed by Secretary Hay. It is coöperating with the general New York Peace Society (a prominent organization recently effected, with Hon. Oscar S. Straus as President and Prof. Samuel T. Dutton as Secretary) in a great meeting in New York City in connection with the celebration of this 18th of May. The Arbitration and Peace Society of Cincinnati has held two successful public meetings during the year, and has, by memorials to the State Department and in other ways, sought diligently to promote the progress of our cause. The Kansas State Peace Society, with headquarters at Wichita, has also been active in similar ways. From the Chicago and Minneapolis Societies we have received no details of work done.

Recently a movement has been started to organize an auxiliary association in Hartford, Conn., where none has existed since the influential society established by William Watson and his friends in 1831 ceased to exist. Our Secretary recently visited those interested at Hartford, but the new organization is not yet sufficiently advanced to be reported as a certainty. (Since this report was submitted the society at Hartford has completed its organization.)

FOURTEENTH INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

The American Peace Society was represented at the Fourteenth International Peace Congress at Lucerne last September by twenty delegates, the largest number

that we have sent to any of the modern Congresses. From our delegation was chosen the American Vice-President of the Congress and members of two of the three business committees. The whole number of delegates from the United States was more than fifty. The Congress numbered over four hundred members, seventy from Great Britain, sixty from France, forty from Germany, one hundred from Switzerland, etc., and was one of the most earnest, enthusiastic and confident ever held. It reflected conspicuously the widening and deepening faith of the civilized world in the possibility of abolishing war from human society and organizing the nations upon a basis of justice, goodwill and coöperation, that will in the not remote future make the dream of universal and perpetual peace one of the stablest and most enduring of realities.

The Congress dealt with a great variety of subjects connected with the peace propaganda. It adopted, among others, resolutions favoring the neutralization of the Scandinavian countries, the conclusion of a general treaty of obligatory arbitration among all the governments pledging reference of disputes to the Hague Court, the creation of a periodic Congress of Nations, and the limitation of the great armaments which now weigh upon the peoples of the world. The Congress was noteworthy because of the prominent part taken in it, as never before, by the labor element, a whole session being given up to the discussion of the relations of the laboring classes to the peace movement. It was memorable also by reason of the unanimous agreement reached as to a basis of settlement of the Franco-German difference, and its recommendation to the two governments to open negotiations with the view of reaching an honorable pacific understanding. The strong resolutions brought forward on this subject were adopted without a dissenting voice, the large delegations from France and Germany voting for them as heartily as any others. The attitude of both the French and the German delegates in the Congress revealed the fact well known also from other sources that the spirit of distrust and hostility between France and Germany is steadily and surely giving way.

The resolutions adopted by the Congress have been communicated by the Peace Bureau to the governments of the world.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE AT BRUSSELS.

The Interparliamentary Union, now in its seventeenth year and grown to a membership of about two thousand five hundred, continues its labor in a vigorous and effective way for the completion of the international arbitration system and for the establishment of a periodic Congress or Parliament of the nations, which it added to its program two years ago at St. Louis. It held its Thirteenth Conference at Brussels at the end of August last. About three hundred delegates were present from different parliaments represented in the Union. For the first time several of the South American States participated in the Conference. The delegation from the United States numbered eighteen, the first time that our national Congress has had any adequate representation. The United States Group has now grown to two hundred, and has taken a strong lead in the work of the organization the past year, both at Brussels and elsewhere. The Brussels Conference confined itself chiefly to the two important subjects of a general treaty

of obligatory arbitration and a periodic Congress of the Nations. The latter subject was referred to a special representative committee, which has since met at Paris, and decided to recommend the creation of an international assembly, of which the Hague Conference itself shall be constituted into an Upper House and the Inter-parliamentary Union into a Lower House—the former directly representing the governments and the latter the peoples through their parliaments. Whatever may be thought of the special plan thus approved, the fact that this great body of practical statesmen has adopted the idea of a world-congress is sufficient proof that such an organization has become a necessity to civilization, and that the time is ripe to proceed to its creation.

CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION.

The International Law Association, now in its thirty-third year, held its Twenty-second Conference in September last at Christiania, in the new building of the Nobel Institute. This was the first meeting ever held in this building, which is destined henceforth, through the work of the Nobel Committee, to become one of the greatest centres of the peace propaganda. The Conference was presided over by Sir Walter Phillimore, member of the British High Court of Justice. It was attended by about one hundred members from different countries. In addition to the able papers and discussions on the more technical phases of international law, it devoted part of one day to the subject of arbitration, on which from the beginning it has taken advanced ground. It adopted unanimously a resolution recommending the neutralization by international agreement of all passenger and mail steamers. Our Secretary, who is a member of the Association, attended the Conference, and was elected a member of its Executive Council.

THE MOHONK ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

The Mohonk Lake Arbitration Conference, held at the first of June last year, surpassed in interest, if possible, any of those which had preceded it. There were more than three hundred guests, eminent men and women from many parts of the country. The three days' meetings were full of strength and hope. A committee of distinguished college presidents was appointed, at the suggestion of Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, to secure the interest of the institutions of higher learning in the arbitration movement. This committee has approached all the higher educational institutions, and its suggestions have been by most of them warmly welcomed. Public meetings have been held in a number of them and addressed by well-known speakers; in others, debates or other exercises of the students have been held. In a few cases organizations have been effected to make the work permanent. In this connection may be mentioned the Intercollegiate Peace Conference organized for the colleges of Ohio and Indiana. It began at Goshen College last year, with a conference of representatives of the colleges under the management of the religious denominations who hold peace as a fundamental tenet of their belief. After the Mohonk Committee was appointed, the promoters of the project decided to widen the scope of their effort, with a view of bringing into the Conference all of the colleges of Ohio and Indiana. The result was a conference held in April at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., and participated in by some eight or ten

colleges. All of the thirty colleges invited to take part showed sincere interest. The Mohonk Conference, through its special committee, has continued its efforts to secure the coöperation of business organizations in the work of promoting international arbitration. It has been most successful in this direction. A large majority of the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of the larger cities, about a hundred in all, have declared their approval, and a considerable number have created special committees on arbitration.

As usual, several members of our Board and other members of the Society attended the Conference and participated in its deliberations.

NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESSES.

National Peace Congresses were held in several of the European countries last summer preparatory to the International Congress at Lucerne. The French Congress at Lille, the third in the French series, was attended by several hundred delegates, including nearly all the leaders of the movement in the country. It was marked by the fervor and enthusiasm characteristic of all French peace gatherings. The Second British Congress, held at Bristol, brought together more than four hundred of the English workers, and was effective in strengthening the cause in general in England, and especially in arousing fresh interest in that particular quarter of the nation. Similar successful congresses were held in two or three other European countries.

THE MYSTIC PEACE CONVENTION.

The Annual Peace Convention at Mystic, Conn., under the auspices of the Universal Peace Union of Philadelphia and its Connecticut branch, was held as usual for five days at the end of August. The attendance from the surrounding country was large, and many speakers presented the various aspects of the problem of international justice, friendship and peace. It was the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Union, and the principles which it has always advocated were reaffirmed in a series of resolutions having special reference to the present condition of society and the mutual relations of the nations. The Union continues to publish the *Peacemaker*, and carries on an active propaganda from its headquarters in Philadelphia.

THE PEACE SOCIETIES AND THEIR WORK.

The general work of the peace societies is too well known to need extended comment. The number of the organizations, auxiliaries and branches included, has now reached nearly five hundred. New associations are organized each year, and some also, we are sorry to say, lose their vitality or cease to exist. But, on the whole, the strength and vitality of the organized peace movement represented by the societies and expressed through the Peace Congresses, the Peace Bureau, the National Congresses, the journals published by them, their public meetings and lectures and their work at the various national capitals, have developed remarkably within a few years, and never has their influence been wider, more fully and sympathetically recognized by those in authority and more potent practically than during the past twelve months. Since the close of the war in Manchuria, for which they labored in season and out of season, the societies have devoted their chief energies to the further education of public sentiment, the completion of the

judicial system of settlement of controversies, and to the promotion of such a federation and organization of the nations as will hereafter insure society against the curse of war. To these constructive ends the labors of our own Society continue chiefly to be directed.

INAUGURATION OF PEACE WORK IN JAPAN.

One of the most interesting and promising of the new organizations is that just started in Japan. A number of the missionaries of different denominations residing at Tokyo and nearby places, feeling it their duty to do something to counteract the threatened militarization of the nation as a result of the war with Russia, formed last year a small society called the "Council of the Friends of Peace in Japan." This Council, after a year of observation and study of the situation, became convinced that there was a great opening for work on a wider scale among native Japanese. It therefore proceeded recently to transform itself into a national arbitration and peace society. The plan has met with the warm sympathy and coöperation of a considerable number of prominent Japanese, and the prospect at the moment is that the peace movement will soon be in full operation in that marvelously progressive country. The effort will need help for a time from the outside, as we learn from the Secretary of the new organization, and our Society might well spend at least a thousand dollars the coming year in supporting and helping to develop the movement, if the means were only placed at our disposal. Through the kindness of friends of Japan in Philadelphia, as already stated, we are now sending regularly more than two hundred copies of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* to a carefully selected list of missionaries and native citizens of Japan. These papers are reported to be greatly appreciated. There is probably not another spot on the globe where properly directed effort and outlay of means would count so much for the future of the cause of world peace.

THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE BUREAU.

The International Peace Bureau at Berne, established by the Peace Congress fifteen years ago and supported by the societies and individuals in different countries, has spent another very useful year in executing the resolutions of the Peace Congress, in keeping the societies in touch with each other through the columns of the *Correspondance Bimensuelle*, and in various other ways supporting and aiding the groups of workers in the different countries. The Bureau is now, in coöperation with the local committee, preparing the program for the Fifteenth Peace Congress, which is to meet at Milan, Italy, on the 15th of September next. At the annual meeting of the "Society of the Peace Bureau" our Secretary was again elected a member of the Commission of the Bureau.

PEACE DEPARTMENTS OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION AND OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The Peace Departments of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of the National Council of Women have both done excellent work during the year. The former is still under the able superintendence of Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, a Vice-President of our Society, who has had charge of it from its origin nineteen years ago, and has created local organizations in more than half of the states and territories. The latter is now under

the efficient direction of Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of our Board. Both organizations have given special attention to peace propaganda among women and children, and are now, through their local organizations and workers, using their large influence towards securing the widest possible observance of the 18th of May as Peace Day in the public schools.

PEACE DAYS.

The Sunday before Christmas, the 22d of February and the 18th of May are now all regularly observed as Peace Days. Interest in these occasions is steadily growing, and the influence exerted through them in the enlightenment and direction of public opinion is very great. Peace Sunday, the Sunday before Christmas, the church Peace Day, was observed this year more widely than ever before, especially in Great Britain, where its observance originated with the British Peace Society. The 22d of February has been adopted by the European organizations as an occasion for a joint peace manifestation, many of the more prominent national societies holding their annual meetings and banquets on that day. For evident reasons the day has not been much observed as a distinct Peace Day in this country, though the Washington's Birthday celebrations are more and more frequently taken advantage of by public speakers to inculcate the great lessons of brotherhood and peace, on which Washington laid so much emphasis.

THE EIGHTEENTH OF MAY IN THE SCHOOLS.

The 18th of May as a Peace Day deserves special mention. Its observance began four years ago with the Peace and Arbitration Committee of the National Council of Women, on the initiative of Mrs. May Wright Sewall. It has now become, as the anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference, the generally recognized Peace Day in this country, and to a considerable extent in others also. Interest in its observance has developed most remarkably. The action of Hon. George H. Martin, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, in recommending its observance in the schools of this State last year, was followed by most gratifying results. The State School Commissioner of Ohio followed the example, and the day was observed by appropriate exercises in many of the schools in the two States. This year the observance will be much more general both in the schools and out of them. Some three months ago our Secretary, on instructions from the Board, addressed a letter to all the State and Territorial Superintendents of Public Instruction in the United States,—fifty of them,—inviting their coöperation in the effort to secure the general observance of the day in the public schools. More than a third of them have responded, most of these very sympathetically. Some feel that no more special days can be added to the school calendar; others declare their intention to take the matter up next year. In at least six States, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, Ohio and Kansas, the Superintendents have recommended that appropriate exercises be held in the schools. In several other States a number of schools, in some cases those of entire cities, will participate in the celebration. The National Education Association and the American Institute of Instruction have both, for the first time, placed the subject of arbitration and peace on the programs for

their annual meetings this summer. It is needless to add that the peace movement has never had any more powerful and effective ally than this work in our public schools, where the future citizens of the country are being trained.

THE BLOCH MUSEUM AT LUCERNE.

One of the most striking episodes of the Lucerne Peace Congress last September was the announcement at the last session that in response to the appeal which had been made for funds for a permanent home for the Bloch Museum, whose lease was about to expire, Count Gurowski, a Polish nobleman, a fellow-countryman of Mr. Bloch, would give six hundred thousand francs for the new home. This great gift, made on the condition that the Museum should become a real Peace Museum, will render the Bloch establishment much more efficient as a means of pacific education to the numerous travelers who visit it than it has yet been.

THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

The Nobel Peace Prize for 1905 was awarded on the 10th of December last to the Baroness Von Suttner for her distinguished services in the cause. It has never been more fittingly bestowed. It was the Baroness who suggested to Mr. Nobel before his death the consecration of a part of his great fortune to this cause. All the peace workers in all countries, to whom her name is a household word, rejoiced with her that her unselfish and untiring devotion to the great work of redeeming the world from the curse of the war had been thus recognized. The Baroness has recently visited Christiania and given before the Nobel Institute the address required of all recipients of the prize. The Nobel Committees of the Norwegian and Swedish Parliaments have just issued the first two volumes of a series of publications to be called "Les Prix Nobel."

THE HAGUE COURT AND THE PALACE OF PEACE.

Two more powers, China and Persia, have ratified the Hague Convention and appointed their representatives in the Permanent Court. Norway also, since her separation from Sweden, has appointed two members of the Court. The full number of members at the present time, representing twenty-five powers, is seventy-eight. The Court has settled two cases within the year. In the Japanese House Tax Case, practically completed at the time of our last Annual Report, the contention of Great Britain, France and Germany, that improvements on lands leased to foreign governments in perpetuity cannot be taxed, was sustained by the Court against the government of Japan. Thus an important question of international law was settled. The Court has since adjusted the less important Muscat controversy between Great Britain and France. The prestige of the tribunal has thereby been strengthened, and the confidence of the civilized world in its permanence and efficiency increased.

The Carnegie Palace of Peace for the use of the Court has not yet been commenced. The competition among the architects of the world to furnish plans for the structure has just been closed. The first prize (\$4,800) has been awarded to E. M. Cordonnier of Lille, France, a famous architect; the second (\$3,600) has gone to F. A. Marcel of Paris; the third (\$2,800) to Franz Wendt of Charlottenburg; the fourth (\$2,000) to Otto Wagner of Vienna. Supplementary prizes of \$1,200

were awarded to Howard Greenley and H. S. Olin of New York. It is now expected that the cornerstone will be laid within the coming year, as the site for the building has already been purchased by the Netherlands government.

Outside of the Hague Court there have been no very prominent arbitrations. A number of commissions, some twenty-five in all, for the adjustment of claims and for the delimitation of boundaries have been at work, completing or carrying forward their labors.

THE TREATIES OF OBLIGATORY ARBITRATION.

The number of treaties of obligatory arbitration, stipulating reference of disputes to the Hague Court, has considerably increased during the year. The whole number now signed (exclusive of the eleven signed by the late Secretary Hay) is forty-four. The most of these have been ratified and are now in force. England is a party to ten of them, France to seven, Germany to one, Italy to six, Austro-Hungary five, Russia three, Spain five, Norway eight, Sweden eight, Switzerland seven, Portugal seven, the Netherlands four, Denmark seven, Belgium seven, Roumania one, Colombia one, and Peru, Brazil, Chile and Argentina two each. Of these treaties those between Denmark and the Netherlands and Denmark and Italy are without limitations. They refer all classes of controversies for all time to the Hague Court. They constitute, therefore, the high-water mark of the arbitration movement. The treaty between Norway and Sweden, concluded since their separation, takes in one respect unique and very advanced ground. Like most of the other treaties, it reserves questions affecting vital interests and national honor, but it provides that if a dispute should arise, thought by either government to affect vital interests or national honor, this question itself shall be referred to the Hague Court. On the whole this body of treaties, short-lived and limited in scope as most of them are, constitute a bond of peace among the nations of remarkable value. There is no likelihood that the policy which has led to them will ever be reversed. They are the prophecy of something larger and fuller which we are soon to see among all the nations of the earth.

THE SEPARATION OF NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Speaking of the Swedish-Norwegian arbitration treaty reminds us that the separation of these two Scandinavian countries, occasioned by their radical difference of view as to foreign trade, constitutes one of the most significant episodes of our times. It illustrates in a marvelously interesting way the new spirit that is rapidly assuming control in the relations between peoples and nations. Twenty-five years ago Norway's declaration of separation would have led immediately to a bitter and disastrous war. The separation has been effected the past year without bloodshed, and indeed in a really friendly way, and the Conference of Karlstadt, after free and full discussion, has put the future relations of the two kingdoms on a basis of permanent amity and peace. Besides the arbitration conventions alluded to above, an agreement was entered into at Karlstadt and ratified by both governments, providing for the removal of the garrisons and forts along the border. This agreement has already been carried out, and thus a serious ground of misunderstanding and friction taken away for all time to come.

The whole event is one which gives the greatest encouragement to the friends of international order and peace, as it illustrates in an unmistakable way the new spirit which is actuating the nations in their relations to each other.

THE MOROCCAN CONFERENCE AT ALGECIRAS.

The same new spirit has also been manifested in the Moroccan Conference. A generation ago the visit of the German Emperor to the capital of Morocco, and the attitude taken by him as to the outside control of the disordered country, which France considered chiefly her affair, would have led to a declaration of war before midnight. But the new spirit, which has penetrated France quite as deeply as any other country, and made her, in some respects, the foremost champion of the peace cause, led the French government after some diplomatic contention to accept the international conference proposed by the German government, which also showed itself desirous to obtain by pacific methods what it considered justice in the matter, rather than to plunge hastily into the horrors and risks of a great war. The agreement to hold a conference, and to call in a dozen other powers to assist in adjusting the difference, was in harmony with the best international practices of our time, and honorable alike to both countries. The self-restraint and mutual concessions, shown by both the powers before and during the Conference, make it evident that the animosity which has so long existed between them is breaking away, and that thus there is hope that this bane of Western Europe may soon disappear. The question has been much discussed which of the powers won the diplomatic victory at Algeciras. Both claim to have done so. The other governments represented have likewise, some of them, contended that the credit of the pacific adjustment belongs to them. The truth is that they all won, or rather, justice, patience, good sense and humanity won. Thus the Conference — a conference not called to end a war, but to prevent one, and to lay the foundations of peace and security for the future in that region — may fairly be considered one of the most significant events of modern times. The spirit of conference is the spirit of peace. Nations that get together before drawing the sword, and attempt to adjust their differences by reason and mutual respect and concession, do not go to war in our day. The Algeciras Conference reveals vividly the new pathway that the nations are taking.

THE END OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The end of the titanic conflict in Manchuria last summer brought, we hardly need to say, immense relief to the whole civilized world, on whose heart and conscience the war had weighed heavily. The action of President Roosevelt in bringing the belligerents together at Portsmouth to discuss terms of peace, — a step which had time and again been urged upon him and other chiefs of state by the Peace Societies and other organizations, — was one that rightly brought great honor to him and to the people of the nation for whom he spoke as well as for himself. The step was in accordance with the provision of the Hague Convention that an offer of good offices or mediation even during hostilities should not be considered an unfriendly act, and it was doubtless this provision to which both Japan and Russia were parties that made the step so immediately successful.

The President of our Society at once communicated to President Roosevelt by telegram our high appreciation of the great service which he had rendered to humanity. The universal laudation of the President for his initiative in the matter may be taken as another evidence of the changed attitude of society towards the whole subject of war. No military exploit ever received such universal glorification as this deed of peace. It is henceforth to be the triumphs of peace which are to win the plaudits of the world, while the glories of war are to fade and finally cease to be. It is to be hoped that the form of settlement reached between Russia and Japan and the faithful carrying out of the terms of the peace treaty may prevent much of the spirit of jealousy and animosity which naturally follows a great war, and secure permanent peace hereafter in the region where they were so recently engaged in fierce and deadly strife.

ARMAMENTS.

The great land armaments of the world remain practically as they were last year. Japan is proposing to increase her army fifty per cent. in size. New battleships, huge and costly, continue to be added to the rival navies of the great powers. Russia has decided to rebuild at enormous cost her fleet. No accumulation of expense, however high, seems to have any terrors either for the reason or the heart of those who persuade themselves that a nation's security and honor require the maintenance of these huge instruments of destruction. The cost of single battleships has now reached \$10,000,000, and one cannot help wondering what the end of the rivalry of armaments will be, unless the policy of increase can soon be checked. Reason, economy, the rights and interests of the people, the general attainments of our civilization, all demand that this ruinous competition be arrested at the earliest possible day. Fortunately the masses of the people, the laboring classes, and an increasing number of men in public life are coming to realize the true nature of the costly and ruinous militarism which now prevails, and the prospect of an early limitation of armaments seems at the present moment greater than it has ever been.

The overthrow in England of the government which was responsible for the South African War and for the startling growth of British military and naval expenses during the last ten years, has brought the question of armaments to the front in practical politics. The present government made a reduction of armaments one of the most distinct notes of its campaign, and was elected by an almost unheard-of majority. The new Premier has placed this question in the forefront of his international policy. Still more significant was the action of the House of Commons only last week, when a resolution urging reduction of the military and naval budgets and the placing of the subject of limitation of armaments on the program of the coming Hague Conference was passed without a division, amidst great enthusiasm. It is certain, therefore, that the British delegates will go to the Second Hague Conference pledged to use their utmost influence to secure action in favor of arrest and reduction of armaments. There is reasonable hope, therefore, that we shall see in the very near future the arrest of this gigantic evil, which has been so long burdening the nations, exhausting the resources of the people, and

threatening perpetually the peace and harmony of the world. It will be difficult for the other nations, our own particularly, to refuse to follow the noble lead which King Edward's government and Parliament are taking.

A PERIODIC CONGRESS OF THE NATIONS.

The proposal for a periodic Congress of the nations, which received the unanimous approval of the Massachusetts Legislature three years ago, has made steady gains. The Mohonk Conference has committed itself thoroughly thereto, and made it a part of its public declaration last summer. The Lucerne Peace Congress made the creation of such a world-organization one of its leading recommendations to the Second Hague Conference. The Interparliamentary Union, under the influence of the United States Group, has made it the chief feature of its program for the past two years. The results of the work of the Brussels Conference and of the special committee alluded to in an earlier part of this report make it almost certain that the subject will have a leading place in the deliberations of the coming Hague Conference. We do not need to repeat the arguments in favor of such a world-organization, which the American Peace Society has advocated from its very origin. Those who wish to see them set forth in a fresh, comprehensive and forceful way will find a fine exposition of the whole subject in a work recently published by a member of our Board, R. L. Bridgman's "World Organization." The Society may congratulate itself over the flattering prospect that this long-dreamed-of international assembly, an indispensable condition of the settled and guaranteed peace of the world, is nearing its practical realization.

THE COMING HAGUE CONFERENCE.

The frequent references we have already made to the Second Hague Conference make any extended remarks about it unnecessary. The actual assembling of the Conference, as is well known, was courteously turned over to the Czar of Russia by President Roosevelt, who, at the invitation of the Interparliamentary Union, had taken the initiative in calling it. An attempt was made by the Czar, with the approval of the Netherlands government, to have it convene in July next. This date, however, was inconvenient for the American States, on account of the meeting of the third Pan-American Conference at that period, and it is now expected that it will open in October. The membership of the Conference will be larger and more representative than that of the meeting in 1899. The South and Central American States will send delegates. It will be therefore a world-conference, as the first was not. It will be the most imposing gathering of representatives of the nations that has ever been seen. The thoughts of all the world are turned toward it, and great things are expected of it. The important subjects of which we have spoken—limitation of armaments, a general treaty of obligatory arbitration, and the creation of a periodic congress of the nations—ought to be placed on its program, and, in spite of their omission from the provisional list of topics, prepared by the Russian government, we believe that they will be. The intelligence and conscience of the civilized world will make it impossible for the Conference to ignore them or give them even a secondary place.

THE THIRD PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

The third International American Conference, which is to meet at Rio Janeiro on the 21st of July, is expected to do much for the further advancement of the mutual interests and friendly relations of the states of this hemisphere. A large program has been prepared for the meeting, covering commercial relations, sanitary interests, educational courtesies, the arbitration of controversies, and practically all other matters of common interest to the republics. It is proposed to reorganize the Bureau of the Republics which has been in operation for some years, in order to make it a more permanent and more efficient institution. In view of the bearings of the Conference upon the peace of the western hemisphere, and in fact of all the world, our Board recently addressed a letter to President Roosevelt, respectfully suggesting that our government use its influence at Rio Janeiro to have the Conference made hereafter a regular organization, meeting at stated periods. We further recommended that the government assure the nations south of us through the action of our delegates in the Conference that the United States will throw the weight of its influence in favor of the universal recognition of the Calvo doctrine, that no contractual debts to the citizens of other countries shall be collected by force by their governments, and that the United States has no intention in any of its policies of trespassing upon the independence and autonomy of any of the republics, but wishes only to cultivate with them the most friendly commercial and political relations.

THE FIFTEENTH INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

The Fifteenth International Peace Congress is to meet at Milan, Italy, on the 15th of September. The Lombard Peace Union, which has in charge the organization of the Congress, has sent out an earnest invitation to all the peace societies to send delegates. The local Committee is putting forth every possible effort to make the Congress large and successful. They have secured a gift of four thousand francs from the Milan City Savings Institution towards the expenses of the Congress. They have organized, in connection with the Universal Exposition now going on at Milan, a peace pavilion and exhibit, which they hope will do much during the summer to advance the peace cause in Italy, and to make the Congress itself more attractive and influential. At the request of the Committee our Secretary has prepared and sent on a brief history of the peace movement in this country. This history will be published in Italian for distribution among the visitors at the Exposition, and a résumé of it printed in large characters upon charts for use in the exhibit. A large delegation from the United States ought to attend the Congress, and we hope that a considerable number of members of our own Society will be able to go as delegates. It is important just now that every Peace Congress held should be made as large and commanding as possible.

THE OUTLOOK.

The details of the peace movement, which we have given in the foregoing pages, are sufficient to justify the assertion that after making all allowances for the prevailing militarism and the serious obstacles still in the way, the outlook for the final and complete success of

our cause is bright and encouraging. The gains of the past year in many ways have been remarkable. Peace work is more widely extended and better organized than it has ever before been. Men and women of all classes and ranks of society and organizations of every kind are interesting themselves in it. Practical statesmen and leaders of government have accepted the ideals of the friends of peace as not only reasonable, but also capable of easy realization. Kings and presidents no longer hold aloof, but are in some cases among the foremost protagonists of the war against war. Arbitration has won its case at the bar of international public opinion, and the existence of a recognized international tribunal leaves no longer any excuse for resort to violence in the settlement of controversies. The progress already made, and the hope of greater attainment in the near future should stimulate all the friends of our cause everywhere to devote themselves with new energy and greater ardor to the work still to be accomplished.

MEMBERSHIP AND FINANCES.

We are glad to report that though death has been busy in our ranks, taking from us a number of our ablest workers in different parts of the country,—Edward Atkinson, Philip C. Garrett, Mrs. Charles Russell Lowell and others,—and an unusual number of members have for various reasons given up their connection with the Society, our constituency has nevertheless in members, subscribers and contributors, considerably increased over last year. We have now a good list of contributors who annually make gifts to our treasury. The Permanent Peace Fund has yielded several hundred dollars more than last year. Two thousand dollars has been received on the legacy of \$10,000 left us by the late James Callanan of Des Moines, Ia. Two other small legacies have also been recently received.

BUILDING AND ENDOWMENT FUND.

The effort to obtain subscriptions towards a fund for a permanent headquarters and a larger endowment has not been as successful as we had expected. Only about \$23,000, including legacies and pledges, has so far been promised towards the \$100,000 asked for. We hope that in the year still allowed us according to our original plan we shall be able to find larger and more ready response to our appeal than has yet been made. We have created, as the Treasurer's report shows, a special building and endowment fund in which legacies and gifts paid in to the amount of \$2,338 have been placed. We repeat our urgent appeal of last year to all our friends everywhere to aid us with their gifts and legacies in securing this much needed addition to our resources, that we may be able to meet in a more adequate way the growing demands made upon us by the enlarged opportunities everywhere opening before us.

With gratitude to God for his guidance and blessings during the year, we respectfully submit this report.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD,
Secretary.

The International Peace Bureau at Berne, on what it considers official information, gives out that the second Hague Conference will probably be postponed till May, 1907, instead of meeting in the autumn of this year.

The Present International Situation.

Rev. Henry Richard, who understands the Far East better perhaps than any other living man, and is in this country from China to enlist the interest of our government and people in the matter of a pacific federation of the Western nations with China and Japan, thus sums up the present international situation as he sees it:

Since the first Hague Conference the world has moved on with gigantic strides. Some of the greatest in the direction of peace are the following:

1. The demonstration of the utter futility of national armaments, however gigantic, to secure peace, proved by the recent outbreak of war between Russia and Japan. But the lessons of that war have not been applied to world interests yet.

2. The phenomenal growth of arbitration treaties during the last few years shows how ripe the world is for peace measures; but there is no legislative and executive power yet placed behind these awards,—therefore, the lawless is fearless and frequently bullies the weaker nations in various ways.

3. The marvelous rise of the Interparliamentary Union. It is expected to have some thousand representative members from all nations meeting in London in 1907. But more effective coöperation of the rulers and governments of the world is necessary to make it a permanent government for the world.

4. The sudden awakening of a fourth of the human race in China to establish fifteen universities in three years is unprecedented. The strong beginning in the reorganization of their army has again raised the cry of "the yellow peril"; but no rational means has yet been devised to allay the fears of either East or West. Consequently, eight hundred millions in Asia are afraid of the white peril, and six hundred millions of the white race in all continents are afraid of the yellow peril. Fifteen millions of mankind are slaves in constant fear of the world's enormous and largely lawless armaments, longing for another Abraham Lincoln to set the whole world of white, yellow and black slaves free.

5. The creation of the Douma in Russia is another giant stride, far-reaching in its consequences over all lands.

6. But the greatest of all, probably, is that which comes from the Far East, China and Japan, suggesting that the nations shall discard the method of each nation arming itself against the world, as it bankrupts even the richest and does not guarantee peace, and to substitute in place of this colossal evil a method which has never failed to secure peace,—the union of the just and law-abiding against the unjust and lawless. Then we shall have the union of the world against one. By the creation of this world-government, through the federation of about ten of the leading nations, we can at once get universal peace and order. It is for the want of a world-government that there is universal unrest and distrust. This is the challenge thrown down by the non-Christian to the Christian nations.

Since President Roosevelt now commands the respect and confidence of all nations, it is to be hoped that he will prepare the leading nations of both East and West to say: "With charity towards all and malice towards none, let us join in a formal proposal for the beginning